In the Claims:

Please cancel claim 23 as follows.

1. (canceled)

2. (canceled)

3. (previously presented) In combination:

a laser array light source; and

a laser array imaging lens which receives light from the laser array light source, the laser array imaging lens comprising, in order from the light-source side, without any intervening lens component:

a first lens component; and

a second lens component, one lens surface of which is aspheric;

wherein

at least one lens surface of the laser array imaging lens is formed with an anamorphic, aspheric surface; and

the following condition is satisfied

$$0.8 < L / (D_{21} \cdot (1 - 1/M)) < 1.7$$

where

L is the distance from the laser array light source to the light-source-side surface of the first lens component of the laser array imaging lens;

D_{21} is the distance from the image-plane-side surface of the first lens component to the position where the central rays of the beams from the laser elements intersect the optical axis; and

M is the image magnification.

4. (original) The combination according to claim 3, wherein a stop is positioned on the image-plane side of the first lens component at a specified distance.

5. (previously presented) An image-forming device that includes a laser array imaging lens having, in order from a light-source side, without any intervening lens component:

a first lens component; and

a second lens component;

and further comprises:

a laser array light source made by arraying multiple light emitting elements in one or more rows;

means for independently modulating the individual light emitting elements of the laser array light source, based on a prescribed signal;

means for relatively moving a surface to be scanned, that is positioned substantially at an image surface of the laser array imaging lens, in a sub-scanning direction that is roughly perpendicular to the direction of the image dots that form one or more rows at the image surface; wherein

said first lens component functions to refract light rays that are emitted at the center of each luminous flux from each of said light emitting elements so that the light rays cross the optical axis and intersect in a common region;

said second lens component is arranged to receive the light rays that have crossed the optical axis in the common region;

at least one lens surface among the lens surfaces of the first lens component and the second lens component being an aspheric surface; and

at least one lens surface of the laser array imaging lens is formed having a diffractive optical element with a phase function either superimposed thereon or is provided as a separate surface.

6. (canceled)

7. (original) An image-forming device that includes the combination according to claim 3, and further comprises:

means for independently modulating the individual light emitting elements of the laser array light source, based on a prescribed signal;

means for relatively moving a surface to be scanned and that is positioned substantially at the image surface of the laser array imaging lens, in a sub-scanning direction that is roughly perpendicular to the direction of imaged light spots that form one or more rows at the image surface.

8. (original) An image-forming device that includes the combination according to claim 4, and further comprises:

means for independently modulating the individual light emitting elements of the laser array light source, based on a prescribed signal;

means for relatively moving a surface to be scanned and that is positioned substantially at the image surface of the laser array imaging lens, in a sub-scanning direction that is roughly perpendicular to the direction of the imaged dots that form one or more rows at the image surface.

9. (canceled)

10. (canceled)

11. (original) The combination according to claim 3, wherein the first lens component consists of a single lens element.

12. (original) The combination according to claim 4, wherein the first lens component consists of a single lens element.

13. (original) The image-forming device according to claim 5, wherein the first lens component consists of a single lens element.

14. (canceled)

15. (original) The image-forming device according to claim 7, wherein the first lens component consists of a single lens element.

16. (original) The image-forming device according to claim 8, wherein the first lens component consists of a single lens element.

17. (canceled)

18. (original) The combination according to claim 4, wherein the stop is positioned so that the laser array imaging lens is substantially telecentric on the light-source side.

19. (canceled)

20. (original) The image-forming device according to claim 8, wherein the stop is positioned so that the laser array imaging lens is substantially telecentric on the light-source side.

21. (previously presented) The image-forming device of claim 5, wherein said common region is substantially at a point on the optical axis of the laser array imaging lens.

22. (previously presented) In combination:

a laser array light source; and

a laser array imaging lens which receives light from the laser array light source, the laser array imaging lens comprising, in order from the light-source side, without any intervening lens

component:

a first lens component; and

a second lens component, one lens surface of which is aspheric;

wherein the following condition is satisfied

$$0.8 < L / (D_{21} \cdot (1 - 1/M)) < 1.7$$

where

L is the distance from the laser array light source to the light-source-side surface of the first lens component of the laser array imaging lens;

D_{21} is the distance from the image-plane-side surface of the first lens component to the position where the central rays of the beams from the laser elements intersect the optical axis; and

M is the image magnification.

23. (canceled)